SCHLEY AT WORK

Defences.

HEAVY SHOT FOR OLD MORRO

Battered by Big Guns-Smaller Ones Shell the Shores.

The Piring Began at 9 P. M. and Was Hope Up for Two Moure-The Forts Responded in Lively Pashion, but Little or No Bamage Was Bone to our Floot-The Spantards Say Corvern's Fleet Joined In. but This Is Doubted-Great Excitement In the City-Many Cuban Sympathiners Hurried to the Mountains to Join the Patriot Percen.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUK. CAPE HATTIEN, Havti, May 31,-A deapatch which has just been received from Santiago de Cuba save that the American squadron, under command of Commodore Schley, which has been blockading the port for a number of days, began to bombard the fortifications at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the evident intention being to reduce them in order to get at Admiral Cervera's squadron at anchor in Santiago Bay.

The American fleet comprised fourteen vessels, including the Brooklyn, the flagship of the squadron; Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Marblehead, Nashville, Scorpion, and two torpedo boats.

The despatch says that among the attacking vessels was one which seemed to be the New York, flying the flag of Admiral

There is great excitement at Santiago, the Spanish residents, notwithstanding the repeated boasts of the military and naval officers, fearing that the Americans will soon be in possession of the city.

When the firing began many of the men in the city whose sympathies have been with the insurgents started for the insurgent lines, which are but a short distance from the town, to offer their services.

The fighting began at just about 2 o'clock, when the signal to begin the battle was displayed on the Brooklyn. This seems to refute the statement that Admiral Sampson was present, for had he been with the fleet he would, by his rank, have been in command.

Owing to the height of the hill on which the Morro Castle is situated at the entrance to the harbor, it was impossible for the Americans to run inshore and elevate their guns to a sufficient height to do any damage to the old fortifications. Consequently the big ships with the heavy where they could pour in a more effective fire, while the smaller vessels, nearer the shore, devoted themselves to attacking the sand and mortar batteries on the shore beneath the Morro.

By standing off shore the big ships had plenty of water to manceuvre in. They passed to and fro before the entrance, steadily pouring an awful fire upon the devoted walls of the Morro.

Some of the shells from the big rifles went clear over the Morro, landing in the Estrella Point battery, Santa Catalina fort, and the other fortifications on the same side of the entrance as the Morro, but to the northward of it.

Thousands of persons, when they found that the shells of the enemy did not reach the city, went to points of vantage where they could witness part of the bembardment.

The Morro and the other fortifications. with the exception of the Blanco battery, cannot be seen from the city proper owing to the tortuous formation of the waterway, but going to the hills to the westward a fine view could be had of the effect done by the shells that came

The firing was apparently directed principally against the Morro, the Fort of La Secapa, on the opposite side of the entrance, and Punta Gorda, some distance from the entrance, but which could be reached by an almost straight fire from

The forts replied bravely to the fire of the enemy, but, as far as can be learned. did not appear to do any great damage.

The sound of the cannonading was deafening. The bay is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, and the reports of the guns were echoed and reschoed for minutes after the discharge, making a most terrific din.

The despatch intimates that some of the Spanish warships took part in the engagement, but this cannot be verified. It was made known some days ago that two or three of Admiral Cervera's squadron were lying some distance below the city, and it is possible that they may have been engaged. They could not be seen from the city, and this probably accounts for the indefiniteness of the statements regarding the squadron's participation in the fight.

Whether or not the Americans entered the bay is not known. It is reported here that they did, but this is doubted, as it is seasonly to be supposed that Commodors

Schley would attempt to run the forts ARMY MOVE ON SANTIAGO. through a channel known to be filled with both electrical and contact mines. Again, had he forced the passage of the forts and passed over the mines unharmed, Hammering Away at Santiago's it is certain that he would have at once proceeded toward the city and engaged the Spanish warships and the batteries in that neighborhood.

> Judging from the reports of the fight that have been received here, it is almost certain that little, if any, damage was done to the Americans.

It may be that Commodore Schley did enter the harbor for a short distance, countering as he went, and is now awaiting a more favorable opportunity for proeceding up the bay and engaging the Spanish warships.

During the fighting a number of troops were hastily despatched from the city, and it is judged from this that the Spanish losses in the batteries must have been heavy, and that the artillerymen were needed to man the guns.

The despatch says that the Americans were compelled to retire after the battle had lasted about two hours, but this is doubted here, as it is known that the fortifications at Santiago are hardly strong enough to cope satisfactorily with such a powerful squadron as that commanded by Commodore Schley.

It is certain, however, that the firing ceased shortly after 4 o'clock. Just before it ceased the cannonading was the heaviest of the day.

During the engagement a large number of shells fell into the bay, raising large masses of water as they exploded.

Further details of the fighting are lacking. They are awaited here with intense interest. It is supposed that some of the despatch boats accompanying the American squadron will cable the details of the engagement from Kingston as soon as possible. Of course all the information that has reached this point is from Spanish sources,

WASHINGTON HASN'T HEARD IT. Mayy Department Hua No News of an Engagement at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-The Navy Department has not received any confirmation of the reports of a naval engagement at Santiago. Officers told THE SUN reporter that no battle was likely, and they put no faith in the reports

It is the understanding in naval circles, based on remarks of these in a position to know, that Commodore Schley will not be permitted to engage the Spanish fleet at Santiago. His instructions, it is said, forbid him to do anything more than prevent the enemy from erecting new defences and to reply to the forts if fired on. Officers confidently assert that no ongagement can occur unless Cervera attempts to run out of the harbor.

STEAM UP AT MOBILE.

Reports That Gen. Coppinger is to Take an Expedition to Porto Bico.

MORILE. Ala., May 31.-The transports Stillwater, Breakwater and Aransas all coaled this afternoon and all have their fires banked in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The big transport Matteawan, which has been fitted carry cavalry, is lying at the upper Mo bile and Ohio piers and had steam up to-day It is said along the river front that the pilots have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of the Government for their services.

Notwithstanding the preparations apparently going forward for a movement of treops, the officers next to Gen. Coppinger at the Fourth Army Corps camp state that no orders to that effect have been received from the War Department. On the other hand the men of the Twentieth Regiment say that they have been ordered to be in readiness to move between this and Saturday, and members of the Second Cavalry repeat the same story. The most interesting rumor to-day is that Major-Gen. Coppinger will be sent to Porto Rico. This statement is made by officers and men. At headquarters not a scrap of information is obtainable in regard to the rumor. One officer said:

"We are just as likely to be ordered to Porto Rico as to Cuba, and by reason of his rank and ability, it is not improbable that Gen, Coppinger will be placed in command of the Porto Rican expedition. Besides being a soldier he is a diplomat, speaks Spanish fluently and is well qualified to be military Governor of Porte Rice. Yes. I have heard it stated to-day that the Cuban expedition would start from Tampa and the Ports' Rican from Mobile, but as to the authenticity of the rumor I can't say."

Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, who is an aide on Gen. Coppit for's staff, and his right-hand man, assured THE BUN correspondent to-day that so far as he knew there had not been a single order received relative to the movement of any ranch of the troops new encamped here. Thirty-four teamsters arrived at camp

this afternoon fron St. Louis. Troop F of the Fifth Cavalry, which is now coming to this port by water to join the remainder of the regiment, is expected daily. Sergeant Emery Brain, Chief Trumpeter of the Second Cavalry, who has been in the service of the Government for thirty-three years, was retired to-day, and will leave shortly for Keokuk, In. He has been with the Second Cavalry for tewnty-one years

CORRESPONDENT EMERSON SAFE. Inquiries from the State Bepartment Bring s

WASHINGTON, May 31,-Mr. Ingham of Phila

delphia asked the State Department yesterday to make inquiries about his nephew, Mr. Emerson, a correspondent for a New York illustrated periodical, who was reported in newspaper despatches to have been arrested in Porto Rice as в вру.

The department made inquiries by telegraph of the United States Consul at St. Thomas, the nearest place to Perto Rico at which there is an Am erican representative, and this evening received a despatch dated St. Thomas from Mr. Schell, an artist and an associate of Emerson, saying that the latter was safe. Mr. Schell did not send any information about Emerson's whereabouts nor tell how he managed to escape.

MORE COAL CAPTURED.

A Bark with 9,800 Tens Aboard Caught Off San Juan, Perte Bico. KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.-On May 21, off San Juan, an American cruiser captured a large bark loaded with 2 200 tons of coal. Under the coa were auspicious cases not yet opened. The master of the bark said that he was going

to Porto Rico. The bark was the Maria Dolores,

Mr. Bingham of Monet Pleasant House, White Mountains, is at 8 Park place, N. Y .- . . ddu

from Bilbao, via Rio, to San Juan.

Secretary Alger Won Over by Gov. Holcomb

CO-OPERATION WITH THE NAVY IN OCCUPYING THE CITY.

Sembardment of Ships and Batteries from Surraunding Sills-Store Artillery to Se Taken Along - The Megten the Most Mealthful on the Island for Conducting a Campaign ... The Delay in the Mantle Expedition,

WASHINGTON, May S1.—The cable despatch received from Commodere Schley to-day left the Gevernment in ne foubt as to the desirability of sending troops to Santiago, and no doubt as to the number needed for the expedition and the prospects naval protection during the landing of the armed ferces at some port near Santiego. It was evident to-day that the War Department was waiting for this message before embarking the military expedition for the southern coast of Cuba. Resolutely as the Administration adheres to its prudential policy of giving out no information in regard to the contemplated movements of troops, it was learned to-day that the Administration intends to send the first detachments to Santlago and to withhold the expedition to Porto Rico until these have been landed.

The transports chartered by the Government are capable of carrying only 25,000 soldiers, and 12,000 are to be used in the expected operations at Santiago. The distance from Tampa to Santiago, by way of the Yucatan Channel, is about 1,100 miles, and it will require about three days for the vessels to make the trip. The transports can then return to Florida waters immediately, if so desired, and proceed to Jacksonville, where it is supposed the bulk of the Porto Rico expedition will be embarked.

The determination of the Government to send military forces to Santiago was formed after full consultation with officers of the Navy Department and the latter indersed the plan heartily. In their opinion, the military branch, awing to the neculiar situation of the harbor of Santiago, would be able to do effective work against the enemy's fleet. They believed that the forces commanded by Gen. Shafter should take possession of the forts at the mouth of the harbor as early as possible and occupy the bills surrounding the harber end the city with a number of strong batteries manned by experienced artillerymen. The naval experts were confident that as soon as this should be accomplished it would be practicable for the American warships to proceed against the enemy's

The idea of the naval administration was tkat all Spanish opposition on shore should be removed, so that the operation of mines, shore batteries and other harbor defences could not be made by the enemy. Gen. Miles and the leading officers of the army, on their part, believed that it would be entirely practicable to bombard the Spanish fleet and fortifications

from the hills surrounding the harbor. To this end all available siege guns in the astern part of the United States are being prepared for shipment to Cuba, and some of then are probably already on vessels belonging to the transport fleet. These guns are of a powerful kind, and when mounted on the ris ing ground near Santiago will be within easy range of the city and the harbor. This outlines the general plans adopted for the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the occupation o Santiago, but such details of the expected operations as the landing place for the troops and the method of movement against the enemy are, of

course, kept secret for reasons of strategy. Incidentally the fact that the first military movement in Cuba is to be made in the province of Santiago is fortunate. That part of the island, although extremely hot in summer, is free from most of the deadly diseases prevalent in other provinces of Cuba, and for that reason the 12,000 soldiers sent to operate against the Spanish fleet and the Santiago fortifications will danger of contracting fatal maladies. By the time the campaign in that province shall have been completed the troops ought to be in good condition for the hardest service in parts of the island which are less healthful. They will be practically veterans in tropical warfare, and, unless events shall precipitate the campaign in Havana and Matanzas provinces before the one in Santiago is completed, these troops will probably be called upon to stand the brunt of military operations near the Cuban capital.

Allowing a reasonable time for the transports to carry their troops to Santiago and to return to the Florida coast, the expedition for Porte Rico should be ready to leave within a week. This statement is made on the assumption that the necessary number of volunteer troops will be properly equipped for the Porto Rican campaign within the next seven days. It is believed that 20,000 men will be sufficient to evercome the Spanish regular and volunteer force of 18,000, and to occupy thoroughly the coast towns and inland

Major-Gen. Brooke has been selected to com mand the expedition to Porto Rico, and he will probably be accompanied by Major-Gen, Fitzhugh Lee, in charge of the Seventh Army Corps. Gen. Lee is already at Jacksonville, where it is expected the treeps will embark.

Owing to unexpected delays in preparing troops for field service at San Francisco there is a prospect that the second detachment of the military expedition to the Philippines will not start much before the one bound for Porto Rico. Information has been received the War Department from Major-Gen Wesley Merritt to the effect that several days will be still required to fit out the volunteer regiments on the Pacific coast for service in the Orient, and that it will be impossible for the five transports chartered for the next expedition to

Under the circumstances the army administration has decided not to select at present the volunteer regiments in the eastern part of the country which will probably be required for the expedition to the far East. The general proposition has been made, however, send within a few days the three regiments of volunteers from Washington Chickamauga and one regiment of regulars, the Fifteenth Infantry, from the present stations of the several companies in New Mexico and Arizona. It is expected that one volunteer regiment from the West, probably from Kansas, will be ordered to take the place of the regulars at the army posts in Arizona and New Mexico.

rapidly awarding contracts for general supplies for the army to the value of \$2,500,000. Bids are daily being opened at the depot Quartermaster offices in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, and other cities, naming terms for various kinds of supplies. Contractors in several parts of the country are complaining that the methods used in awarding contracts sometimes involve hard ship. In some cases bids are asked for furnishing large quantities of goods, but when the conracts are made the Government tells the contractor to supply one-half or one-third of the amount bid upon, adding the sesurance that the remainder will be bought if found to be required. The contractors assert that this method many cases makes it impossible to supply the goods without loss to themselves.

The Quartermaster-General's department is

Worth Seeing. Simpson's new Loan Office and Safe Deposit Vaults 48 West 42d st., near Broadway.—Adu.

BRYAN'S REGIMENT ACCEPTED.

A Missouri Regiment Offered to Mryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 31. - Gov. Holcomb's pertinacity in insisting that the two Nebrasks regiments now in service remain at eightyfour men has won over Secretary Alger, who sent him a despatch this evening authorizing him to raise a regiment of infantry under the second call. This was in compliance with the request of Gov. Holcomb that Instead of sending the 660 men to fill the companies of the two regiments already in service, he be permitted send a regiment which is being recruited. W. J. Bryan will be commanding officer. The

companies will be mobilised at some convenient point in the State within a month. Bryan had a message from Gov. Stephens of Missouri to-day offering him the Coloneloy of Mr. Bryan replied that he could not ask for a petter command than that composed of men o the well-known valor of Missourians, but that he was not yet at liberty to accept the offer He thanked the Governor and said that a little later he might accept the Colonelcy. It would depend upon his chances of leading the Ne braska regiment.

Third Regiment, which will be sent, is practi-

cally recruited. It is very likely that the twelve

Mr. Bryan said privately that he still had hopes of being in command of the regiment he had or ganized, and that as it was through his per-sonal efforts that the "silver battallon" had been placed in the field, his first duty lay in that direction. If by any deliberate act on the part of Washington officials he was deprived of this command, he would then go to Missouri and lead that regiment.

"In any event," he added, "I propose to serve my country in spite of any injustice from offi-

MEN ON THE DIXIE HUBY. Gun Practice on the Auxiliary Cruiser-Con

for the Ships Off Cuba. NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—The auxiliary gruiser Dixie returned to Old Point this afternoon after gun practice at sea. The gunners are said to have displayed excellent marksmanship. The 6-Inch and the 6-pounder guns were both fired and the target was pierced several times at long range.

Coxswain Charles Stone and William White of the crew were badly hurt by one of the boats falling upon them while it was being lowered. Stone's hand was broken, and White was hurt internally.

The long 6-inch guns work stiffly and new bearings have been ordered for these. It is thought the cruiser will remain here until the new bearings are fitted. The Dixis was at no time more than fifty miles from Cape Henry, but as there was a stiff blow outside last night some of the Marylanders were on the sick list. They are better now.

The U. S. S. Resolute and Pompey arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. The Resolute passed

out again as darkness fell. The British steamships Kingtor and Aberends are lying at the Lambert's Foint coal piers ander steam. They are taking on coal and were expected to sail to-night, but did not. They are flying the American flag and are thought have been bought by this Government to be used in coaling Sampson's and Schley's ships.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL. pain Says We Have Seen Buying It, and She

Threatens the Cauadian TORONTO, May 31 .- A Vancouver, B. C., special to the Giobs says: "Shortly after the

breaking out of hostilities between Spain and the United States it began to be noised about that the Spanish Government was uneasy over the great cargoes of coal that were leaving British Columbia to fill orders in the United States. Capt. Mellon, the local Spanish Consul, was asked to interfere, but being a business man he knew such a move would be unpopular, and took no action. It is now known that Senor Emanuel Cruz has been sent here to look into the matter. Senor

Cruz will demand that the carrying of coal from British Columbia into the United States cease at once and all mines which have supplied ccal will lbe held for damages by the imperial Government on behalf of Spain. Local sympathy is so strongly with the United States that the consequences of such a movement are almost certain to be international complications. Capt. Meilon and Col. Dudley, the United States Consul, were in conference yesterday. Capt. Mellon_said:

"I have Senor Cruz's papers in my safe. There is a row brewing and international complications are sure to arise. There have been pretty serious goings on here and it will cause much

WARNING TO AMERICAN SKIPPERS. There is a Very Bitter Feeling Against Us in Most of the Ports of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following letter was sent to-day by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding to all Collectors of Customs: "Your attention is invited to the following extract from a recent despatch of a Consul of the United States at a Mexican port, which you are requested to bring to the notice of the mas: ter of any vessel clearing from your port to a

port in Mexico: " There is a very bitter feeling among the Spaniards, not only here in this city, but everywhere along the coast, in Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, in fact all over the country where Spanards are to be found, and they are continually trying, by distribution of circulars and otherwise, to prejudice the minds of the Mexican people against the Americans. From all the information I get, and from what I hear and see myself. I strongly recommend that Captains of American vessule, as well as foreign vessels chartered by Americans, coming to ports of this country, should be warned to be careful about whom they allow on board their vessels, to prevent any accident."

WARNING TO REPORTERS. Five New in Cuban Prisons-Dangerous to At-

tempt to Laud There. KKY WEST, May 31.-The British Consul, Capt. W. J. H. Taylor, received the following cablegram from Alex Gollan, the British Con

sul-General at Havana, to-day: "Please warn British correspondents of newspapers who may be in Key West with the intention of coming to Cube to avoid attempting to do so, especially by the means adopted by Knight, Rebinson, and Whigham, who were all arrested and are now in prison. It is needless to say that this recommendation applies with still greater stringency to correspondents who are American citizens. Give all possible pub-

Robinson is the correspondent of the Pall Mall Guzette. Whigham of the Chicago Tribung and London Standard landed in a rowboat off a newspaper despatch boat near Matauxas. Knight of the London Times rowed in from a despatch boat six miles off Havana. Secretary Asks for Nearly \$6,000,000 More

licity to this."

WASHINGTON, May 31,-Secretary Alger today sent to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury the following additional estimates: \$1.886,000 for torpedo and \$450,000 for gun mortar batteries, \$3,200,000 for ordnancostores, \$785,000 for sumament of fortifications and \$100,000 for contingencies of the army. Total, \$5,871,000.

New Train to the Southwest The New York Central announces the placing in service of a new train for the bouthwest leaving Grand Central instatu as 8:36 P. M., arriving Buffeld 8:30 A. M., Circuinnast 7:50 P. M., Indianast 7:50 P. M., B. Louinnast 7:50 P. M., Indianastin 1:50 P. M., Bt. Louin 1:50 P. M. St. L

CAMARA'S FLEET STILL LINGERS. SCHLEY'S EYE ON CERVERA.

HE HAS SEEN ANOTHER OF THE

That Makes Three Out of the Pour Craisers is the squadron-Probability That All Four of the Ships Are in Santiago-Schley Asked te Watt for the Army Hefers Attacking-Sampson's Part in the Coming Operations.

BIG SPANISH SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- Messages were received by the Navy Department to-day from Commodore Schley, showing definitely that all the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet, with the exception of the destroyer Terror and the supply ship Alicante, are in the harbor of Santiago. "Commodore Schley's fleet has sighted an-

other vessel of the Viscava class in Santiago harber" was the way the official bulletin of the department read.

While this leaves one armored cruiser unaccounted for, it proves that Cervera did not divide his fleet in two equal parts, as was suspected by some naval efficers. The chief officers of the department have been confident, however, that the Spanish Admiral did not send any of his armorelads to another port. They were glad to hear, nevertheless, that the enemy's ficet had probably remained intact from the time it left Martinique until it reached its present refuge behind the high hills and the fortifications of Santiago Bay.

The Terror and the Alicante remained at Fort de France. Martinique, after the other vessels of the fleet had departed for Curaços to have repairs made to the Terror. These were not com pleted in time to permit the two vessels to join the rest of the Spanish force at Santigago before Schley arrived there, and they are now anchored beneath the forts of San Juan. Porte Rico.

Commodere Schley's telegram of Sunday ported that he had seen inside the harbor the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa, and the torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton. This left unaccounted for the twin armored cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, It was one of last-named ships that Schley mentioned as having sighted in the telegram reselved this afternoon, but whether it was the Vizcaya or the Oquendo he did not tell posiively. Five of the six vessels with which Admiral Cervera sailed from Fort de France are therefore known to be nicely caught. That the other armored cruiser is at Santiago everybody connected with the naval administration is confident. It would be the height of folly, naval officers say, for Cervera to send one of his best vessels on a lonely mission when he has so

Just how Schley has managed to find out so much about the ships inside of Santiago's landlocked harbor, nebody at the Navy Department will tell. It is obvious that the person or persens who secured the first information must have gone very clese to the Spanish ships, as Commedere Schley was able to make the un qualified statement that the ships seen were the Oristobal Colon and the Infanta Maria Teresa, Naval officials do not know whether the Spansh cruisers were sighted from Schley's ships. although the Commodere reported that he had seen them. This may mean, however, that they were discovered by same of his a large expenditure. own officers or men. According to the opinion held by officers who have been to Santiago, Cervera's vessels must have been hidden from the American ships by the high hills at the entrance to the harbor, even from the man on duty in the highest lookout station. Apparently some very clever scout work was done under Schley's direction, and naval officers are curious to know the details.

The despatch received this afternoon probably contained information which Commodore Schley was asked to furnish about the defences of Santiago, the position of the enemy's ships, the condition of the harbor, and good landing places near by. Some valuable data about the character of the shore line near the port, which may have come from Schley, is in means the department had become possessed of the idea that the character of the near Santiago was not suitable for landing a large body of men. Subsequent information shows that this impression was erroneous. The department has been told from a trustworthy source that high wooded bluffs, with much tangled undergrowth, do not extend along the shore for any distance as was supposed, and that the beach is sandy and firm. This formation will allow troops to be landed without great difficulty, and the Navy

prespect. As indicated in THE SUN to-day, the intention of the Administration has been to delay an attack on Cervera, unless he attempts to escape, until the military expedition has landed near Santiago. Commedore Schley evidently has been anxious to have it out with his opponent at once, but this plan has not met with the approval of the authorities here. Their idea is to wait until the assault can be made simultaneously from land and sea When that time will arrive depends on the haste with which the military expedition can move. Meantime, Schley's ships, according to the Washington plan, may shell some of the batteries defending the entrance to the harbor just for target practice and to keep the enemy discouraged. It is said he will not be forbidden to do this, and has ample authority to prevent the erection of new fortifications.

Admiral Sampson's squadron, it is understood, will have a part in the Santlage expedition, but whether merely as an escort to the army transports or in the sea attack on the fortifications and town has not been ascertained. his vessels will undoubtedly convoy the transports.

No uneasiness is felt over the reports frem Madrid that the Cadiz reserve squadron will sail for the West Indies. Some of the ships of this force are not completed, and others are said to be in bad condition. With the present comprehensive system of scouting the ocean by means of fast ocean steamsnips no squadron of the enemy can get very far across the ocean without being discovered. Naval officials do not see any reason for apprehension about the Cadiz fleet at this time. They believe that the military and saval plans can be carried out without regard to the alleged movements of

Blanco will soon be entirely cut off from com munication with Madrid. The cab'es connect ing Santiago with the Spanish capital and Havana will be severed before the military expedition lands on the Cuban shore. The attempt to cut the remaining lines will probably result in an engagement between Schley's ships and the outer forts of Santiago, but if the shore batteries do not do better in markmanship and develougreater power of resistance than they did when the St. Louis and Wompatuck cut the cables there recently, Schley will make short work of

PRIZE COAL AT KEY WEST.

The Covernment Takes 9,700 Tons Which the Mestermel Was Taking to Santinge. KEY WEST, May 31 .- Twenty-seven hundred tons of Weish coal on the British steamer Res-tormel, captured off Santisgo, has been secured by the Government, and was discharged to-day on Government barges.

If the cargo is not condemned by the courts the owners will be reimbursed. A decision to the case is expected to-morrow.

This Time It Is Delayed by Defects in the Ter pede Beate.

Special Cable Despatch to Ten Sun. Giunaltan, May 31 .- It is reported that the departure of Admiral Camara's squadron from Cadiz has been again delayed, this time by defects in the torpede boats attached to the squadron.

Maprip, May 31, via Bayonna,-Admiral Camara's squadron is making speed trials and drilling the crows at the guns outside Cadis. Seven steamers of the Spanish Transatiantie

line are being prepared to accompany him when Each of these converted merchantmen in equipped with quick-firing Krupp guns, and has

a crew of 250 men. Each vessel also carries a strong force of marines. They will carry coal enough to last them six

months, and munitions and provisions for the same length of time. The second reserve squadron cannot be made ready for sea in meaths, except the Numancia,

Vitoria, and Marina Molina, which can b made ready in a few weeks. WARHINGTON, May 31,-According to a report

received at the Navy Department this evening. the vessels attached to the reserve squadron of Spain, which were said to have left that port a few days age, have returned to Cadia. This information tallies with the statement

that the Spanish ships went out merely to test their engines. NO BILVER MAY LEAVE SPAIN.

The Bill to Probibit Exportation Passed Afte

a Sharp Debate. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. Madrid, May 31 .- The debate on the Govern ment's bill prohibiting the export of silver was continued to-day in the Chamber of Deputies Senor Calsado attacked the bill as futile, and made an enslaught on the Bank of Spain, at

whose instigation the bill was introduced, for its unpatrictic attitude. Sener Pulgeerver, Minister of Finance, explained that the bill aimed at preventing the exportation of immense quantities of silver coin that were in the hands of speculators in the frontier provinces. If the measure was ineffectual, he said, the Government would take

severer measures to attain its object. Continuing, he said that the Madrid mint would coin one million pesetas daily. If this amount did not suffice the Government would endeaver to arrange with the Paris mint to coin money for Spain, as it already did for other

Senor Carmelas insisted that there was dearth of silver. He opposed the issuing of notes of small denomination. Senor Puigoerver declared that the alarm exaggerated. He defended the Bank of Staln. and said the public would find that it was able

to each in silver all notes presented to it, and it was obtaining more coin daily. The bill was passed. It is again reported that the Government is

negotiating in Paris a loan of \$10,000,000 on the guarantee of the tobacco monopoly. Such an amount, however, would barely cover the war expenses for three months, Cuba requiring about £2,000,000 mouthly and the Philippines #500,000, besides which the naval and military preparations in Spain itself entail

Senor Giron, Minister of the Colonies, has not yet arrived at a decision regarding the next quarterly coupons and the sinking fund for the Cuban debt, but he admits that the Cabinet is considering the question of paying the coupons in pesetas instead of pounds and france, in order to avoid the heavy expense

of foreign exchanges.

The Budget Committee has drafted a bill cre ating a surtherge of 2) per cent. on all tax except customs dues.

It is also proposed to tax gas, petroleum and electric lights and to impose a war stamp of five centimes on all letters and telegrams. The Silver bill prohibits the export of coined and uncoined silver. It empowers the Govern-

ment to authorize the exportation of such silver Some financiers believe that it cannot possibly have the desired effect, but as it will be a dead letter it cannot be harmful, while it may ap-

pease popular anxiety. CONGRATULATIONS TO DEWEY. forwarded to Mim by the Spanish Adm

Special Cable Despatch to THE ST Mayrra, May 27, via Hong Kong, May ShonA large number of despatches congratulating Ad miral Dewey upon his victory miscarried and came into the possession of Admiral Menteje, the Spanish commander whom Dewey defeated.

The latter courteously transmitted them to the American Admiral. The demonstrations against the British are secoming marked. The Spaniards and their sympathizers show their hostility to the British by insulting the portraits of Queen Vio toria whenever they see one displayed. It is stated that there is serious sickness

Admiral Dewey promised the Spanish thorities that he would not bembard the city provided they made no attempt to strongthen the defenous. To this condition Captain-General Augusti

shoard the American cruiser Boston.

agreed, but it was seen on May 22 that such work was proceeding. Admiral Dowey fired a warning shot and the work ceased. BPAIN'S AUXILIARY ORUISERS.

The Former Columbia and Normannia Complete Their Armamont.

Special Cable Desputches to THE SUR. Madrid, May 31.-The auxiliary cruisers Rapido and Patriota, formerly the Hamburg-American liners Columbia and Normannia, have completed their armament. Each ship carries four 6-iach guns, four 4 1-5, twe 8 1-5, five small

Krupps, and four of 24 inches. In the Cortes last evening Premier Sagasta declared that no negotiations whatever were on foot with any power looking to the conclusion of peace or interference with the United States

in behalf of Spain. LONDON, May 31 .- A despatch from Madrid to the Sta says that Bank of Spain bills of the face value of more than 25 pesetas are unchangeable, shops and money changers demanding 10 per

cent. discount. LOOK OUT FOR THE REMEMBRANCE. the In Believed to He Bound for West Indie

Waters with Spanish Supplies. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON. May 31 .- The steamer Hemembrance, from Sunderland, a few days ago sugaged a crew at Falmouth under promise of paying them high wages. All the men were pledged to

secrecy, but one of them said that they were

going on a risky veyage. He refused to say anything further. The steamer has sailed, estensibly for Colon. The Remembrance recently went to Cadiz with cargo of coal, which It is said the Spanish Government purchased. After she had been inloaded she embarked a number of packages which it is supposed were intended for the

Monitor Monaduck Off for fan Francisco. SEATTLE Wash., May 31.-The menitor Monadnock sailed this afternoon for San Francisco,

Spanish fleet in West Indian waters.

Sparking Stontvert Table Water s pure and crystal clear. 13 East 17th st. -- Adv. Hate Co., Best Produce Exchange,

Deals at expervpriese; fifty styles. - Adu

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LANDED 380 MEN AND GUNS. THE FLORIDA'S SUCCESSFUL FOR-

AGE TO CUBA.

Gen. Lacret's Volunteers, a Lot of Horses and Mules, and an Immesse Supply of Munic tions Safely Landed-They Wore Taken a Circultons Bonto, Wore a Week on the War, and Were Probably Landed on the Southeast Coast Within Easy Beach of Garcia's Army-Twelve Hundred Cuban Soldiers Were on Hand with a Brass Hand.

KEY WEST, May 31,-At midnight one day sear the middle of May a special train pulled out from the Tampa Bay Hotel, having on board Capt, J. H. Dorst of the Fourth United States Cavalry; Gen. G. N. Castillo, representative of the Cuban Junta, with Capt. Cartays, F. Da Paglinchi, and C. Silva as aides. The train stopped at the junction, West Tampa, a few blocks from Cespedes Hall, which place had been used as temporary headquarters by Gen. Lacret, Gen. Sanguily, and his force of Cuban volume

teers, numbering 380 men. One of the aides was sent with orders to Gen-Lacret to bring down the ferces at ence. No sooner had the bugle sounded the general and sembly than every one was on his feet, and in a few minutes all were formed in line of march, The Cuban population of West Tampa was out en masse to see the first contingent of Cuban volunteers leave for the war. They escorted the men with torohes and lanterns, and as soon as the men had boarded the train they gave them

rousing cheers.

At 2:30 A. M. the men arrived at Port Tampa, The Plant steamer Florida, Capt. Miner, which and been chartered by the United States, after having taken from the Gussie all the arms and ammunition that she had on board, came alongside our wharf and took on two more carloads of ammunition. As soon as this was put on board the loading of horses and mules began, after which the officers and men were taken on the vessel. The amount of guns and ammunition was far larger than had ever been delivered to

the insurgents before at one time.
At 12 o'clock noon we sailed amid the cheerying of a great and enthusiastic crowd that had come to witness the departure of the first expedition of importance. The next day at 5:30 P. M. we arrived at Key West, Capt. Dorst and Gen. Castillo went on shore to get orders from the Government, but found none, nor did any arrive on the following day. At 8 o'clock that night Major Leal, who said he was a veteran of the ten years' war, was court-martialed for insubordination. The proceedings were very ima pressive. The prisoner was found not guilty.

Next day about 6 P. M. Capt, Dorst and Gen. Castillo came aboard bringing the news that we were going to start at once for Sand Key light, where we were to wait for the gunboat Osceola, which would escort us to Cuba and back. Next morning early the gunboat came alongside, the Captains had a conference and the start was made.

The first thing that struck me was the course of the ship. Surely it was not a course that would take us directly to Cuba. After inquiries it was found that, for safety, it had been decided to go to Cuba in a roundabout way to keep the Spaniards guessing our whereabouts.

The incidents of the voyage were not worth mentioning except that we had fine weather and passed many small islands. One week from the day we started we sighted the coast. Our course was then changed and the first stop was made, Cast. F. D. Paglinchi was sent in command of a boat to reconnoitre the place. The gunboat tools a rowboat in tow and proceeded cautiously, heading for the shore. The night was very dark and squally, making exploring very hard or almost impossible to accomplish, so we had to lay by and wait for day.

About 4:30 A. M. the next day we started to reep along the shore. The beat in charge of Capt, Paglinchi put off for the shere and finally found that the calculations of the Captain of the gunboat were correct. Great precautions taken, as we knew that the Spaniards once had a fort there, and we did not know whether they had abandoned it. Fortunately it was found that they had abandoned and destroyed channel. The Cubans were landed, with orders to proceed inland to try to find the Cuban forces. By this time it had begun to raim heavily. We rowed without casualties. The rain came down in torrents, envelopings everything in a thick mist, so that one ould not see further than the boat's length, After a while it cleared and the shore could be plainly defined. We started then to find a town. All the while the gunboat was following us. The lookout man in the rowboat spied a smoke on shore, and the boat was headed for this place, As seen as we were close to the shore we could. plainly see two or three huts. At first there were no signs of habitation, but soon we saw three or four persons running for the woods, With the aid of glasses we saw one man hiding in the bushes close to the shore, the only part of his body visible being his head. As soon a were within halling distance we shouted to him with the Quien val [Who goes there i] of the Cubans, showing at the same time the Cubans flag. In an instant he was out of the bushe and making frantic signals to the others to come

back as there was no danger. These men we found to be sait makers for the Ouban Army. They informed us that both s

These men we found to be sait makers for the Cuban Army. They informed us that both at tewn and a wharf had stood close by, but both had been burned by the Spaniards before shey evacuated the place. They also said that at a distance of thirty miles there was a Cuban force of 1,000 infantry. A messenger was despatched instantly to inform them of our arrival.

About midday the Florida came in, anchered opposite the burned wharf, and the operation of unloading began. First the men were landed, and then the horses. The mules were slung overboard and made to swim ashore. Next day, early in the morning, we began to land the cargo. By this time several pacificos had arrived from the surrounding country and willsingly gave us a helping hand.

On the next morning a Cuban General arrived with 1,000 infantry. He and his staff came on board to salute Gen. Castillo, His men were soon put to work to finish unloading the shink. One of them, on seeing the Florida, remarked:

"It is no use talking, but only Spaniards would have the stubbornness to keep on fighting with a country that has such big ships at her command.

The gunboat was guarding outside, with orders to bring news in case they should notice the arrival of men-of-war. At about 5 P. M. the gunboat steamed far out of the bay to make sure that the coast was clear. In about an houg she was back, reporting that everything was all right. So the Florida hove up anchor and left pect amid the others of the people on shore, secompanied by the harmonious melondy. "La Bayes meas." [the hymn of the people of Hayamo], played by the military band, we were on the open sea heading for the United States. At \$4. M., while at breakfast, an ineddent occurred that created great commotion on board. The lookout man had seen two boats coming toward us. Afterward they were made out to be meased to put back to the bay at 100 speed, and not to the gone of war, The game gunboat turned his ship in the direction of the coming warships.

It was a time of repidation for all on board to be coming w

have safely landed on shore, and our fears were for our little execut.

The ships that had been sighted proved to be the New Orleans executing a collier. Next day at 10 A. M. we sighted the Dopain, and a little while after we came across the New York, he alean, Mayflower, and two torpedo boats. They told us the Spanish fact was blockeded in Sane tiago by the flying squadron.

This marning at defined we sighted Key West, where we will await orders from the Government.

Government.

The Cuben forces are not well dressed, but are in high spirits. I saw 1,200 of them. They are gathering and old set the bay where we landed the stores, and 5,000 of them were expected to these in three days. Gen. Bangully landed and will join Gen. Gomes.

Absolute onle se public anotion of the Johnston Jump siry Co. stock, daily. 17 Union square, didne